

Fruit Tree Moth Complex Target Species

Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)—*Epiphyas postvittana*

Fruit Tree Tortrix Moth (FTTM)—*Archips podana*

Sampling Information

Sampling for the FTTM will involve the use of Universal Moth pheromone traps deployed in conventional, organic and abandoned orchards. LBAM will be sampled for with hanging wing traps also baited with pheromones specific to their species.



Fruit Tree Tortrix Moth

Archips podana is of particular concern to RI's fruit growing industries. FTTM has established itself in Canada and Washington State. Larvae not only destroy the marketability of fruit on the tree, but also have the capacity to cause more damage after fruit is picked because they will continue to eat into other fruit. In its native range the FTTM feeds principally on apples where it inflicts the greatest amount of damage, but it is polyphagous and known to infest deciduous trees, shrubs and conifers. FTTM is most active during June; therefore surveys will begin in mid-May and end in mid-July in order that a late or early spring will be taken into account.



LBAM

Hosts:
Fruit Trees
Grapes
Hops
Walnut
Blackberry
Raspberry

Light Brown Apple Moth

Epiphyas postvittana is also known as a "leaf rolling moth;" its life cycle can involve the moth larvae "rolling up" a leaf and/or buds into a nest in which it feeds and matures. The primary host species of concern are commercial apple varieties on which it feeds. Its present range includes parts of the Western US, New Zealand, Australia and Europe. Using hanging wing traps and a pheromone attractant, LBAM will be sampled for from July into early October in various orchards.



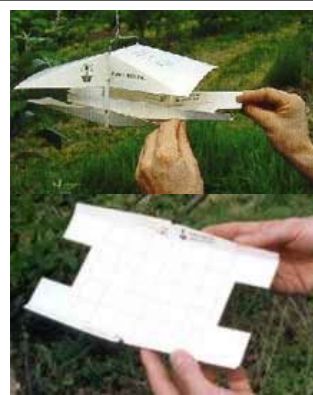
LBAM Larva.



A Universal Moth Trap being assembled.



FTTM Larva.



Hanging Wing Trap



FTTM



Universal Moth Trap